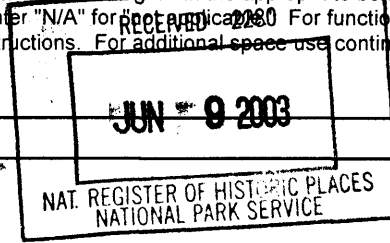


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.



1. Name of Property

historic name Greyfield
other names/site number Greyfield Inn

2. Location

street & number
city, town Cumberland Island (N/A) **vicinity of**
county Camden **code** GA 039
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31558

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	6	7
sites	0	0
structures	4	2
objects	0	0
total	10	9

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

Name of previous listing: The Main Road on Cumberland Island, including the part through the Greyfield property, was listed in the National Register on February 13, 1984 as part of the "Cumberland Island National Seashore Multiple Resource Area" nomination.

Name of related multiple property listing: Cumberland Island National Seashore Multiple Resource Area

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Ricardo Coues

5-29-03

Signature of certifying official

Date

for W. Ray Luce, Division Director and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the National Register **Entered in the National Register** *7/24/03*

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet *[Signature]*
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/hotel

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials:

foundation brick

walls stucco

roof tin

other wood

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Greyfield is an estate consisting of a main house (also called Greyfield), outbuildings, and landscaping on a 200-acre tract of Cumberland Island, near the southern end of the island, stretching from Cumberland Sound on the west to the Atlantic Ocean on the east. Cumberland Island is the largest and southernmost of the barrier islands along Georgia's Atlantic coast.

The main house, also called Greyfield, is a two-story mansion house with a raised basement and a finished attic built beginning in 1901. The house is on the western side of Cumberland Island, along the Intracoastal Waterway and facing east toward the Main Road and the Atlantic Ocean. The main house was built by Margaret Carnegie Ricketson and her husband, Oliver Ricketson, who had married in 1891. The house was one of several built by members of the Carnegie family within the Carnegie family estate on Cumberland and was said to have been completed in 1905 (photos 1 and 2). The architects were MacClure and Spahr, of Pittsburgh, where the Carnegies and Ricketsons lived most of the rest of the year when not on Cumberland Island.

Greyfield has been used continuously by four generations of Carnegie descendants. Opened to the public as an inn in 1962, Greyfield remains essentially unchanged.

The house is a large, frame, rectangular-shaped Colonial Revival-style building that is weatherboarded front and back, stuccoed on its exterior ends, and on its original brick footings. The original stuccoed exterior end chimneys survive. The house has a front-facade-length porch on the main floor; the originally open second-floor porch was enclosed in the 1930s. The side-gabled roof is covered with red-painted sheet metal. Exterior architectural details include monumental square columns, paneled pilasters, quarter-round attic windows, and dormers.

The raised basement level contains the dining room, kitchen, and offices. The kitchen retains its

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

heart-pine cabinets, original windows, built-in china cabinets, and original tiled floor. A back kitchen still has the old wood burning stove, which has been adapted for current use. The original china closet opens off the northeast corner of the back kitchen. A small innkeeper's office off the northwest corner still houses what were the original electrical panels for the house.

The mansion's three chimneys remain intact. All the rooms have fireplaces, except for the original second floor sleeping porch rooms. The south end chimney is still in use for fireplaces in the raised basement dining room and main floor living room. The north end chimney and one central chimney which provided heat to the library, gun room, and two upstairs bedrooms are not used.

At the front of the house, the main floor is reached by a broad sweep of outside stairs leading to the full-length front porch which runs the length of the east side of the house (photo 7). From this porch one enters the front door and into the main floor stair-hallway (photos 2 and 8). Once entering the house on the main floor, to the left is the pine-paneled living room, originally stained to look like mahogany (photo 9). To the north of it, is the original gun room, which now serves as a small bar for inn guests. The bar itself is a fireplace mantle rescued from Dungeness on Cumberland Island, the home of the original owner's mother, Lucy Carnegie. Beyond that is the original library (photo 10) and a library suite, which served as the tutor's room when the house was first built. The floors, wainscoting, solid doors, and window frames are all of heart pine. All original fireplaces are intact. Original glass still graces the windows throughout the house. The original plaster remains on the interior walls.

The second floor contains eight original bedrooms, now guest suites and bathrooms, one of which is the original master bedroom suite. The former master bedroom suite still occupies the entire south end of the second floor, with its own private sitting room and bath (photo 14). The other rooms include the enclosed sleeping porch rooms (photo 13) and the "south marsh room," in which Lucy Carnegie's granddaughter and namesake, Lucy Ricketson (later Ferguson), when given a ring with a diamond in it, and having heard diamonds can cut glass, autographed the window in her room and etched the date, 1915.

The finished attic, as originally conceived, was home for Greyfield's indoor maids and, later, inn employees. Notably, from day one, it had indoor plumbing. In 1998, a second bath was added and the space now serves as two additional guest rooms with baths. There are three dormer windows on each side (photo 15).

The house is set well back from the historic one-lane unpaved Main Road that runs north-south throughout the middle of the island (listed in the National Register in 1984 as part of the National Park Service's multiple property nomination for the Cumberland Island National Seashore), part of which is within the nominated property. Ancient live oaks predominate on the property, along with cabbage palms and low-growing saw palmettos.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

There are various associated resources within the nominated parcel, the Greyfield Tract. Those that are historic and contributing to this nomination are: the c.1901 barn, (photo 20) which has historically served as a maintenance barn, with two horse stalls, and still does, and four small cottages/private residences that are across the front lawn immediately east of the main house (photo 23). The cottages historically housed estate servants and staff, and since 1994 they have been used for guest lodgings. There are four historic structures: the entry gates (photo 22), the pergola (photo 25), the pond (photo 18), and the structural foundations of the former water tower (photo 19). The portion of the Main Road that runs through this nomination has previously been listed on the National Register (see Section 3, above). There are thus, in total and including the main house, 10 historic/contributing resources.

There are several nonhistoric properties that are noncontributing: three small, 4' by 10' utility sheds on the west side of the main house that serve utility purposes such as generator, pump and water supply (photos 16 and 17); the modern studio/residence of Gogo Ferguson north of the main house; the new residence just east of that house (photo 21); the dormered, 1990s private residence (photo 24) near the pergola; and the c.1990 cabin northwest of the main house near the marsh. There are two noncontributing structures: the dock (photo 27) and the gazebo at the beach. This makes a total of 8 nonhistoric, noncontributing properties.

Changes to the main house have been minimal, mostly recent ones to accommodate guests with the enclosing of a porch in 1994 to enlarge the dining room and a rear porch in 1998, both within the raised basement on the ground level.

The rest of the property runs east to the Atlantic Ocean.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation
Social History

Period of Significance: 1901-1962

Significant Dates: 1901

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

MacClure, Colbert A. and Spahr, Albert H. Principals of MacClure and Spahr, architects, of Pittsburgh, of which MacClure was a former junior member and branch office head in Pittsburgh of the firm of Peabody and Stearns of Boston.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

Greyfield is significant as one of four major late 19th-century and early 20th-century estates established on Cumberland Island for the children of Thomas and Lucy Carnegie of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and used as seasonal family resorts. They date from the period of time when the Carnegie family owned most of Cumberland Island. The ruins of the parents' estate known as Dungeness still exists at the southern end of the island. Other surviving Carnegie children's estates on Cumberland Island include Stafford and Plum Orchard; each of these is already listed in the National Register as part of the 1984 multiple property nomination for the Cumberland Island National Seashore. The Greyfield estate is remarkably intact with its original main house, several historic outbuildings, and landscaping along with a tract of island land from the river on the west to the ocean on the east.

The main house at Greyfield is significant in architecture as a fine example of an early 20th-century resort or second home built in the Colonial Revival style by the newly formed Pittsburgh architectural firm of MacClure and Spahr. MacClure had been the junior member and had run the Pittsburgh branch in the late 1890s for the prestigious Boston architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns, who had designed the additions to Dungeness (c.1896) as well as the Plum Orchard (c.1898) house and the Cottage (1899) on Cumberland Island for the Carnegie family. The Greyfield main house is an excellent example of a casual-looking but carefully studied "vernacular" Colonial Revival architecture on scale seen almost nowhere else in Georgia except the early 20th century suburbs of Atlanta. Character-defining features of the style include its overall form, massing, and symmetry, in particular its long, narrow proportions and raised main level, derived from the rural architecture of farm houses. Important exterior details include the monumental front-porch colonnade, the paneled pilasters, the quarter-round attic windows, and dormers. A Colonial Revival design "conceit" is the use of contrasting exterior surface materials: wood weatherboards for the front and back, stucco for the sides. Significant interior design features include paneled wainscot, paneled pilasters and columns, fireplace mantels, crown molding, and stairways with multiple returns and partial enclosures. The house retains almost all of its original materials including heart pine floors, cabinets, plaster walls, original mantels and chimneys, as well as room arrangement and full-length front porch. The house also retains most of its original furnishings. A number of original auxiliary buildings also remain to reflect the staffing requirements for such a large home.

The house is also significant in social history and entertainment/recreation because it was started in 1901 to be the seasonal resort home of Lucy and Thomas Carnegie's daughter Margaret Ricketson (1872-1927) and her husband, Oliver G. Ricketson, of Pittsburgh, one of several family homes on Cumberland Island, the southernmost of Georgia's golden isles. By the late 19th century, wealthy northerners had become involved in one way or the other with most of Georgia's coastal islands, most notably in forming the Jekyll Island Club on Jekyll Island, immediately north of Cumberland Island. The family of Thomas Carnegie (who had died 1886), a brother of steel magnate and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, eventually built several homes on Cumberland Island; those surviving and already on the National Register are Stafford and Plum Orchard, as well as the Dungeness house site and ruins. The Ricketsons, who had married in 1891, lived in Pittsburgh and used the Greyfield house on a seasonal basis during four or five months of the winter for visits and entertaining friends and family. The death of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie in 1916 ended the high water mark of Carnegie life on the island. Greyfield has remained in the private ownership of the Ricketson family descendants since the Carnegie's Cumberland Island Trust ended in 1962 down to the present day. The property has always remained occupied and was opened as the Greyfield Inn in 1962.

National Register Criteria: Greyfield meets National Register Criterion A because, as one of the seasonal homes of the Carnegie family, it represents an aspect of American history, that of wealthy Northern industrialists buying property in the South for a second home, a place for seasonal recreation and entertainment for friends and family. Because of the link to these outside interests, their role eventually became a major factor in the preservation of Cumberland Island, so deep was the family's interest in the island. Greyfield also meets National Register Criterion C because the house is a great example of the use of the Colonial Revival style in the design of a functional and semi-formal house on the Georgia coast by an essentially northern-based architectural firm. The original, full length front porch was an adaptation to the local environment. The house retains almost all of its original materials, with only a few adaptations needed to become an inn. It also reflects an important work of MacClure and Spahr, an offshoot of the prestigious Boston firm of Peabody and Stearns.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable): N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the building of the house in 1901 until 1962, the year the Carnegie Trust ended and the land was eligible to be divided among the descendants and the same year the house began to be open as an inn to the paying public and ceased to be a totally private home.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing:

Buildings, total: 6

(main house, barn, four small cottages and private residences)

Sites: 0

Structures: 4

(entry gates, pergola, pond, structural foundations of the water tower)

Objects: 0

Noncontributing:

Buildings, total: 7

(three utility buildings, one studio and residence, one new private residence, one private residence near pergola, one cabin northwest of the main house near the marsh)

Sites: 0

Structures: 2

(dock, gazebo at the beach)

Objects: 0

Note: The previously listed Main Road is considered a contributing resource in this nomination but is not counted among the newly listed resources associated with this nomination.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Greyfield is historically significant because it represents a period of American history referred to as the Gilded Age, when wealthy northern industrialists made and spent millions on an opulent lifestyle few could afford. It is unique in the sense that Thomas Carnegie and his wife Lucy chose a wild Georgia island for their getaway, instead of more obvious and popular resorts like Newport, Rhode Island, and Palm Beach, Florida. Occupied since it was built from 1901 to 1905, Greyfield, unlike other Carnegie mansions on Cumberland Island, e.g. Dungeness and Plum Orchard, remains intact and in use, a virtual living museum of the life and times of the Carnegies on Cumberland Island at the beginning of the 20th Century.

Historical background and significance:

People have lived on Cumberland Island for thousands of years: Indians living off the riches of the marsh, briefly the French, then Spanish priests in the 1600s, later British soldiers, and plantation owners and the slaves who worked for them from the 1700s through the mid-1860s. After the Civil War ended in 1865, the former slaves, now free, continued to live and work on the island. After the Civil War, many northern industrialists began to cast their eyes on Georgia's coastal islands, and one

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

by one, various families became associated with different ones. Thus it was with the Carnegies. Thomas M. Carnegie and his more famous brother Andrew, amassed millions of dollars manufacturing steel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Thomas Carnegie and his wife Lucy Coleman Carnegie, when they decided to seek a second home/winter getaway, chose to purchase land on Georgia's southernmost Golden Isle, Cumberland, rather than other more obvious and popular resorts favored by their contemporaries, such as Newport, Rhode Island, or Palm Beach, Florida. Cumberland Island was then and still is accessible only by boat (or now airplane) and was thus very remote.

In 1881 Thomas Carnegie purchased 4,000 acres on Cumberland Island for \$35,000. On this land he built Dungeness, a 40-room late-19th-century Victorian mansion, begun in 1884 and opened in 1885. Carnegie died suddenly in 1886, at age 44. At his death, his widow, Lucy, was made the sole beneficiary of his estate and thus the sole owner of the Cumberland Island property. In 1882, the Stafford tract had been purchased and that included the land on which Greyfield was later built (Bullard, p. 186). Following his death, the Thomas Morrison Carnegie, Sr., Estate purchased an additional 12,000 acres on the island. After Andrew Carnegie sold the Carnegie Steel Company in 1901 to J. P. Morgan and partners, Lucy Carnegie was able to increase her children's allowances and purchase more land on Cumberland. At Lucy Carnegie's death in 1916, she owned 16,000 acres, the greatest percentage of the island of any landowner, although there were other landowners on the north end.

The Greyfield tract and house takes the name from a much earlier landowner, John W. Gray, who purchased that portion of the island in 1825. (Bullard, p. 134.)

Greyfield, the house, was built for Lucy's daughter Margaret C. Ricketson (1872-1927) and her husband Oliver G. Ricketson. It was one of four homes on Cumberland owned by the Carnegie children, part of a Carnegie Estate which "at one time resembled a small principality with the merchant prince's house being [Lucy's] home, Dungeness." (Quote from the Carnegie Estate, Cumberland Island Records, Graphic Records.) The other surviving homes and the Dungeness house ruins are on the National Register as part of the Cumberland Island National Seashore Multiple Resource Area.

The Carnegie homes, like those of other millionaire industrialists who built at Newport, Rhode Island, and Palm Beach, Florida, and at the nearby Jekyll Island Club and cottages on the Georgia island just north of Cumberland, were the scene of much entertaining where the nation's elite enjoyed the gilded times in which they lived. There were horses to ride, pools to swim in, places to hunt, a golf course, croquet lawns, tennis courts, extensive gardens and a dairy farm to wander around. Not all of these recreation options were within the nominated Greyfield Tract.

Lucy Carnegie's role in the building of Greyfield is documented in the recent book by her great-granddaughter, Mary R. Bullard. When the Stafford House of another child burned, Lucy "directed that the Ricketsons' house should have precedence over the reconstruction of Stafford Place" and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

"mother and manager worked together to create a harmonious building schedule so that there would be no quarreling within her family." (Bullard, p. 205.)

The architects for Greyfield were Colbert A. MacClure and Albert H. Spahr of the Pittsburgh firm of MacClure and Spahr. MacClure had been first a draftsman and later in the 1890s had been a junior partner of the Boston-based firm of Peabody and Stearns, a nationally known firm. Moving from Boston to Pittsburgh, he had managed the Pittsburgh branch office for Peabody and Stearns, the firm which had done the plans for the additions to Dungeness (c.1896), Plum Orchard (c.1899) and the Cottage (c.1899) on Cumberland for the Carnegies, and whose firm last appeared in the Pittsburgh city directories in 1899. By 1901, they no longer had a presence in Pittsburgh and their former junior partner, who presumably had worked with the Carnegies on the earlier projects, now created his own firm, and contracted to do the plans for Greyfield. (American Architects' Biographies website and Withey, p. 383.)

Colbert A. MacClure (1870-1912) graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1894. He worked for Peabody and Stearns in Boston as a draftsman and was sent in the 1890s to open their branch office in Pittsburgh. After that association dissolved, and after a year back in Boston, he returned to Pittsburgh and formed his own firm with Albert H. Spahr (1874-1966). Spahr, who graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1896, continued the firm, after MacClure's death until 1923 when he moved to Massachusetts and, according to one source, became a portrait painter. Many buildings designed by their firm survive in Pittsburgh. (Withey, p. 383, and communications with various archivists in Pittsburgh, most notably a list of their works by Albert Tannier, Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation.)

Letters survive in the Carnegie Estate Records between William Page, Mrs. Carnegie's estate manager, and the architects, starting with April 1901. Mr. Page wrote that "any departure from this simplicity [of design] will ruin the effect of the house in the opinion of the owners." (Bullard, p. 333, footnote 12.) Bullard speculates that her grandfather Oliver Ricketson's "desire for a simple house may have been a reaction to his mother-in-law's pretentious Dungeness."

Greyfield itself is virtually unchanged from the days when Lucy Carnegie oversaw the family estate. For example:

Guests still sit on original Chippendale chairs in the dining room table. A mahogany china cabinet is filled with antique china. A separate china closet holds sets of china and crystal goblets, including separate 24 glass-sets of crystal for sherries, ports, and champagne.

Photographs, paintings, artwork and furnishings are original with the house and include such notable heirlooms as two Alfred Eastman watercolors and eight William Morris chairs.

Books in the living room and the library down the hall date back to the early 1800s. A number of volumes are first editions. Some are signed by Lucy Carnegie. Back issues of *Harper's*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Weekly date from the 1860s. In the hallway leading north from the living room, a grandfather clock dated 1889 still chimes.

A 20-foot by 4-foot linen cabinet, with 4-foot deep drawers and closets that extend on either side. Some of the original bed linens and ornate brocade curtains are still stored there.

The lifestyle of the Ricketsons who inhabited Greyfield at the turn of the 19th to 20th century was much like Lucy Coleman Carnegie's life at Dungeness, though not to the same extent. Nevertheless, Greyfield was part of a vast Carnegie estate that stretched from the southern tip of the island north to Plum Orchard. When the Carnegies wintered on Cumberland, they tried to be self-sufficient, wanting for nothing, attempting to have as few inconveniences as possible. At Greyfield, family and friends partied, ate well from the bounty on the island and its waters, played croquet on the front lawn, rode horses stabled in the barn, took the children on fishing trips, hunted local game, and participated in the goings-on at Dungeness.

With Lucy Carnegie's death in 1916, the grandest era of the Carnegie Estate came to an end. Dungeness, the house where she lived, was closed up, to be reopened only one more time, for a family wedding. It burned in 1959 and the ruins remain on the south end of the island.

Greyfield was used as the winter residence of one of the Carnegie children, Margaret Carnegie Ricketson, for whom it was built, during the fall and winter, a winter retreat. She and her family typically stayed four to five months, with other periodic visits. Family members and friends would be invited to stay at the main residence, Greyfield. Otherwise, the family resided in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Oliver Ricketson was an investor and a "capitalist." At one time there was a staff of ten, including household staff, to run the house. Most were needed for the grounds and household functions. Only two or three of these lived in the main residence. The rest lived in various other structures on the premises.

Margaret Carnegie Ricketson (1872-1927), the mistress of Greyfield, was one of Lucy and Thomas Carnegie's nine children who grew up visiting Dungeness and Cumberland Island during the fall and winter. Once the children were grown and began to marry, there was a need for separate homes for them and their families on the island. Margaret married Oliver Ricketson, of Pittsburgh, in 1891. By the time Greyfield was built, starting in 1901, their two children, Oliver, Jr. (1894-1952), and Lucy (later Mrs. Ferguson, 1899-1989), named for her grandmother, had been born.

The ownership of the Carnegie land on Cumberland Island remained undivided, per the will of Lucy Carnegie, as the Cumberland Island Trust, until the death of her last child. The trust specified that "no physical division of the property could take place until the death of the last surviving child" of Lucy Carnegie and no interest in ownership could be given to a spouse. (Bullard, p. 247.) When the last child died in 1962, Lucy's grandchildren, the descendants of the five children whose parents had land and houses on Cumberland, were then able in 1964 to see the land divided. The details of this division of the land are covered in the recent book by Mary R. Bullard and resulted in the Ricketson

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

descendants obtaining title/ownership to the Greyfield Tract that is the subject of this nomination. Each of the five branches of the Carnegie family got a portion on the south part of Carnegie estate, as well as a portion on the northern part. It is the southern portion, which contained the Greyfield house, that is the subject of this nomination. The northern portion, consisting of 1,148 acres, was sold to the National Park Service in 1999. (Bullard, pp. 246, 247, 269, 274, and 286.)

Eventually, with the death of Margaret "Retta" Carnegie Ricketson in 1927, her interest in the Carnegie Estate rights to Greyfield had passed to her two children, and eventually to her daughter, Lucy, who had married Robert Weeks Ferguson. Ferguson was a self-employed farmer and also a state representative for Camden County from 1939 until 1943. He died in 1968.

Lucy Ferguson (1899-1989), when she became the mistress of Greyfield, began to reside there year-round, and was known to many as "Miss Lucy." She continued the tradition of inviting family and friends for visits. It was Lucy Ferguson who opened the house as an inn in 1962. Lucy had four children, Rick, Retta, Cindy and Robert. Lucy was well-known in Georgia for her protection of Cumberland Island and for retaining ownership of Greyfield when other Carnegie relations transferred property to the National Park Service in the 1970s when the Cumberland Island National Seashore was established in 1972. She died in 1989.

Great-great grandson, Mitty Ferguson, is currently involved in the day to day operation of the inn and is one of the two General Partners. Most family members are on committees or participate in the management of the business through periodic meetings.

By virtue of the fact that Greyfield was opened as an inn in March 1962, the Carnegie descendants who own it have been able to preserve it and its rich history.

Greyfield, as Greyfield Inn, has been featured in many national publications and videos, and is a member of the Historic Hotels of America. The Greyfield house and tract is currently owned by the Greyfield Limited Partnership.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bullard, Mary Ricketson, Carnegie descendant. Interviews and correspondence with Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.

Ibid. *Cumberland Island: A History* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2003.)

Carnegie Estate (Cumberland Island, Ga.) Carnegie Estate graphic records, 1798-1969 (bulk 1883-1922), Lucy Coleman Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company records, 1871-1907 (bulk 1884-1905); Lucy C. Carnegie the Hudson Trust Company, and William E. Page records, 1887-1928 (bulk 1901-1916), all part of the Carnegie Estate, Cumberland Island Papers, AC 69-501, a private manuscript collection located at the Georgia Division of Archives and History.

Carnegie Family Photographs, on file or display at Greyfield Inn.

Franks, Lucinda. "Cumberland." *The New York Times*, May 1, 1983, p. 27.

Mitchell, John G. "Cumberland, Floating Free." *Audubon*, July, 1984, p. 48.

Olson, Fawn. Staff Historian, Greyfield Inn, research, interviews, and draft nomination, c.1999.

Seabrook, Charles. *Cumberland Island: Strong Women, Wild Horses* (Winston-Salem, NC: John F. Blair Publisher, 2002.)

Tannier, Albert, Historical Collections Director, Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. "Pittsburgh Architects: MacClure & Spahr, 1901-c.1923," a biographical sheet and list of their selected works and published articles on their works. By e-mail, Sept. 26, 2002.

Withey, Henry F., et al. *Biographical Directory of American Architects (Deceased)*, (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970, originally published in 1956) , p. 383 for biographical information on MacClure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register --only part of the Main Road, see Section 3 for clarification
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository: Carnegie Estate, Cumberland Island Papers, Manuscript Collection at the Georgia Division of Archives and History.

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 202.96 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 454692	Northing 3405590
B)	Zone 17	Easting 456388	Northing 3405492
C)	Zone 17	Easting 456265	Northing 3404831
D)	Zone 17	Easting 455071	Northing 3404841

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by a point one and one-half miles north of Sea Camp (the Rockefeller property), on the west by the Intracoastal Waterway, and on the north by a National Park Service Property Boundary, which is a line one mile south, and parallel to, Old House Road. The property runs across the island, west to east, from the Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic Ocean and includes a portion of the historic Main Road. The boundary is drawn to scale on the attached Camden County tax map and includes parcels 2, 2-C, and 2-D.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the land that has remained associated with this site and that is owned by the current owner, Greyfield Limited Partnership, at this location. The boundary is marked on the enclosed Camden Co., Georgia, Tax Map no. 180 as parcels 2, 2-C, and 2-D, a total of 202.96 acres including high ground and marsh.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 156 Trinity Ave. SW, Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** May 7, 2003

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title Zachary Z. Zoul, manager
organization Greyfield Inn
street and number P. O. Box 900
city or town Fernandina Beach **state** FL **zip code** 32035-0900
telephone 904-261-6408

() **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
(X) **other:** owners representative

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Greyfield
City or Vicinity: Cumberland Island
County: Camden
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August 2000

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 27: Greyfield, front (east) facade; photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 27: Greyfield, front (east) facade, closer view; photographer facing southwest.
- 3 of 27: Greyfield, south facade on right, west facade on left; photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 27: Greyfield, south facade showing chimney and porch; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 27: Greyfield, detail view of west facade entrances and rear porch; photographer facing east.
- 6 of 27: Greyfield, raised basement, main dining room in southwest corner; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 27: Greyfield, main floor, covered porch on east side/front facade; photographer facing south.
- 8 of 27: Greyfield, main floor, foyer and main stair, looking toward living room; photographer facing south.
- 9 of 27: Greyfield, main floor, living room; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 27: Greyfield, main floor, library; photographer facing west.
- 11 of 27: Greyfield, second floor, "north marsh" bedroom at northwest corner of house; photographer facing northeast.
- 12 of 27: Greyfield, second floor hall near main stairs, doors on right open to "south porch room;" photographer facing northwest.
- 13 of 27: Greyfield, second floor "porch twin room" on the floor plan in northeast corner of house; photographer facing north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

14 of 27: Greyfield, second floor, master bedroom suite showing adjacent room center right with fireplace in the "master sitting room;" photographer facing southwest.

15 of 27: Greyfield, finished attic, north bedroom marked as "Stafford Suite" on the floor plan; photographer facing northeast.

16 of 27: Utility sheds/outbuildings with horses on west side of main house; photographer facing southeast.

17 of 27: Utility sheds/outbuildings as seen from the west facade (rear) of the main house; photographer facing northwest.

18 of 27: Pool/pond northwest of main house; photographer facing south.

19 of 27: Water tower footings just north of the main house; photographer facing northwest.

20 of 27: Barn (c.1901) with gas pump; photographer facing northwest.

21 of 27: Private residences to the east of the barn, on the left is Gogo Ferguson's studio and residence, and on the right, another private residence; photographer facing north.

22 of 27: Gates at North Gate Road intersection with the Main Road; photographer facing southwest.

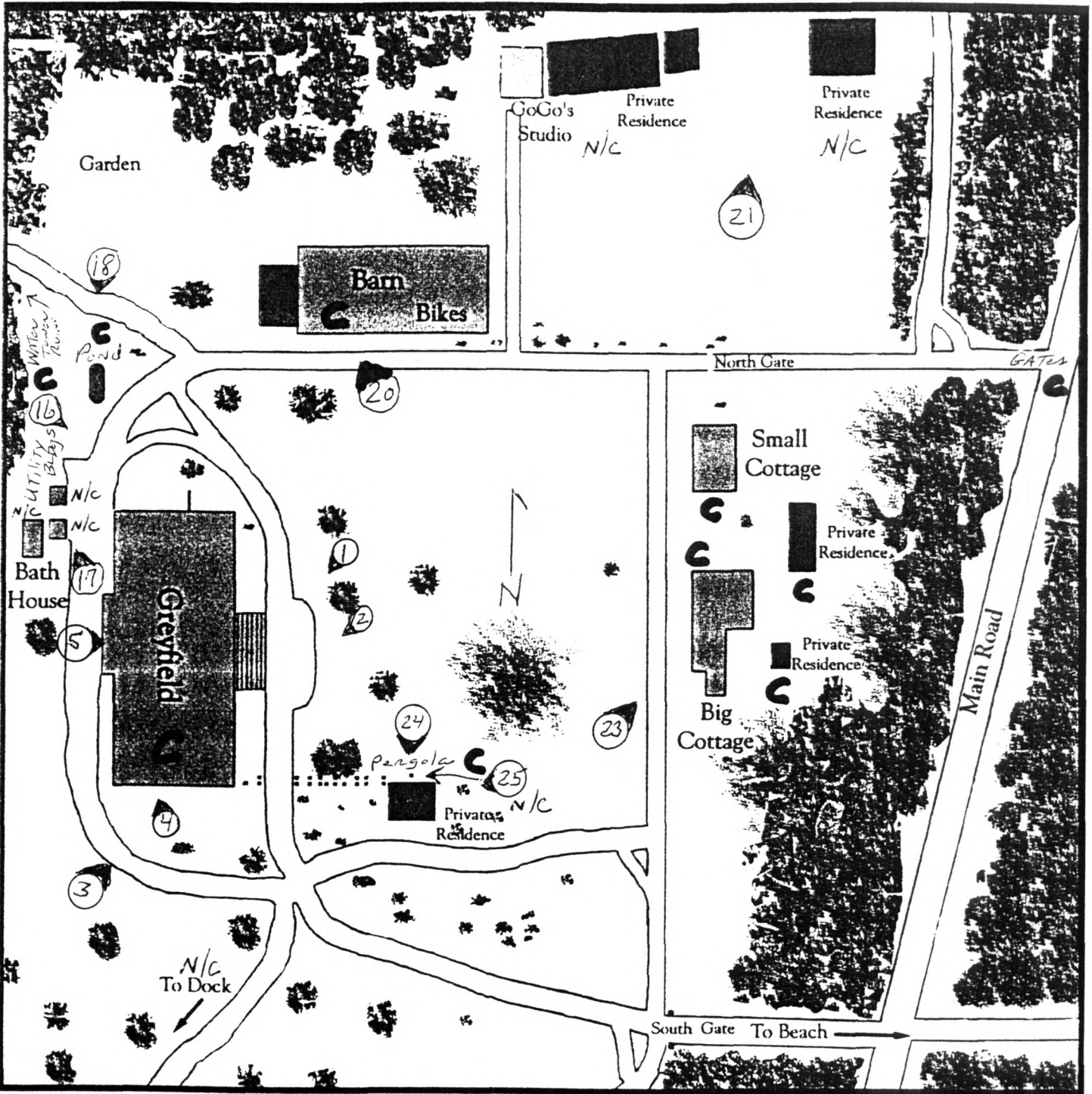
23 of 27: Cottages east of the main house, with "Big Cottage" in foreground; photographer facing northeast.

24 of 27: Private Residence just east of the main house; photographer facing south.

25 of 27: Pergola remains looking toward southeast corner of the main house; photographer facing west.

26 of 27: Main house (Greyfield) in distance across the waterway and the marsh as seen from the dock; photographer facing northeast.

27 of 27: The Dock as seen from the grounds and marsh at Greyfield; photographer facing southwest.



**GREYFIELD
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA**

SITE PLAN

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 

NORTH: 

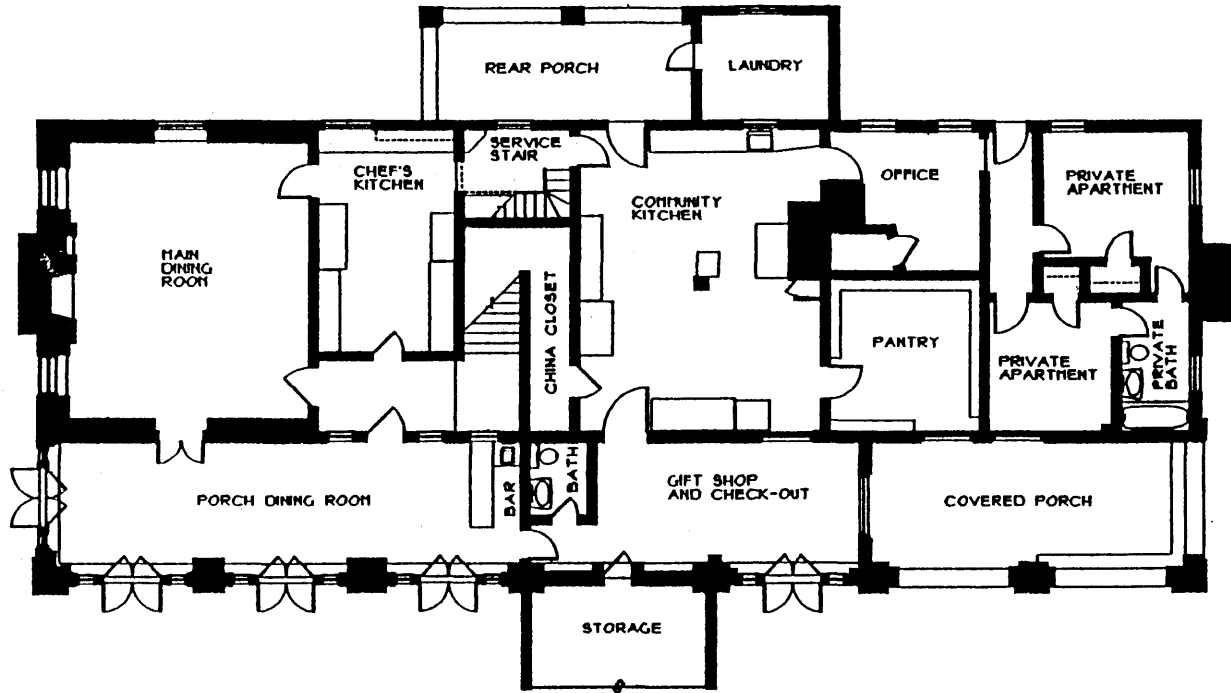
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: GREYFIELD INN


DATE: 1999

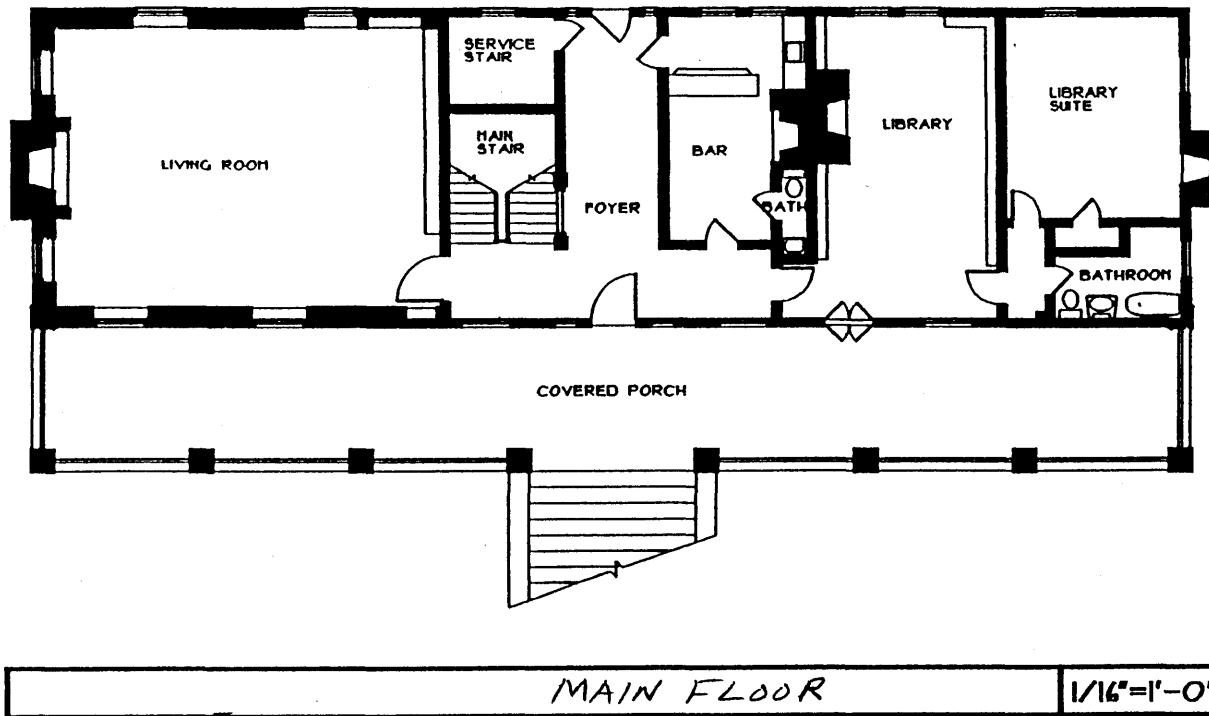
C = CONTRIBUTING
N/C = NONCONTRIBUTING


NOTE: ONLY THE MAIN HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS
ARE INDICATED ON THIS MAP. SEE THE TAX MAP FOR
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY.

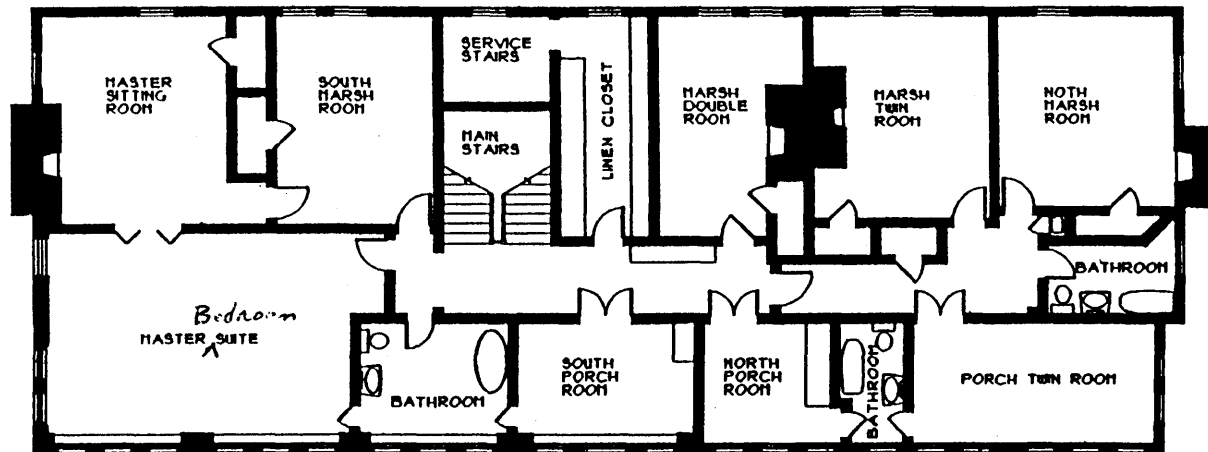


RAISED BASEMENT 1/16" = 1'-0"

GREYFIELD
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA
RAISED BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
 NORTH: 
 SCALE: 1/16" = 1'
 SOURCE: GREYFIELD INN
 DATE: 1999

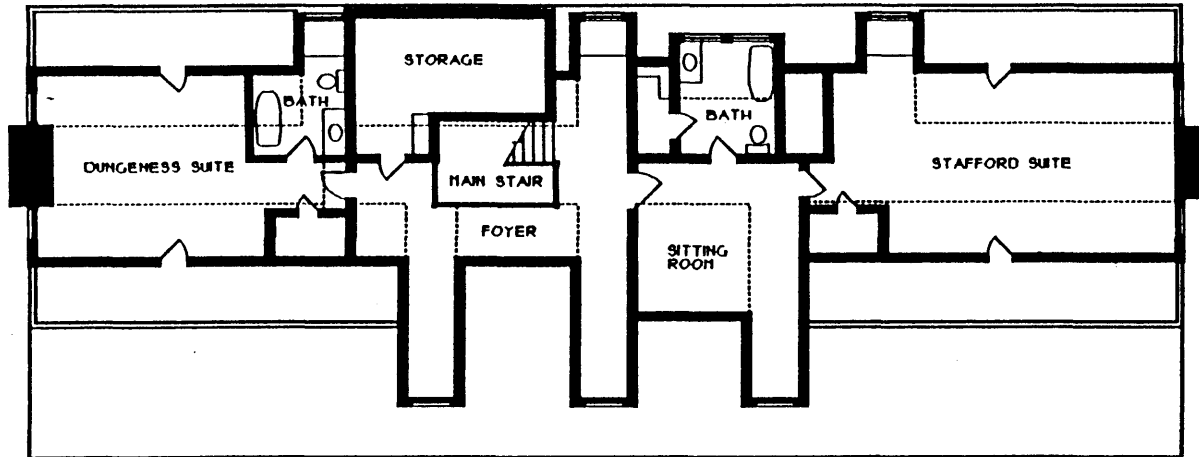


GREYFIELD
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA
MAIN FLOOR PLAN
 NORTH: 
 SCALE: 1/16" = 1'
 SOURCE: GREYFIELD INN
 DATE: 1999



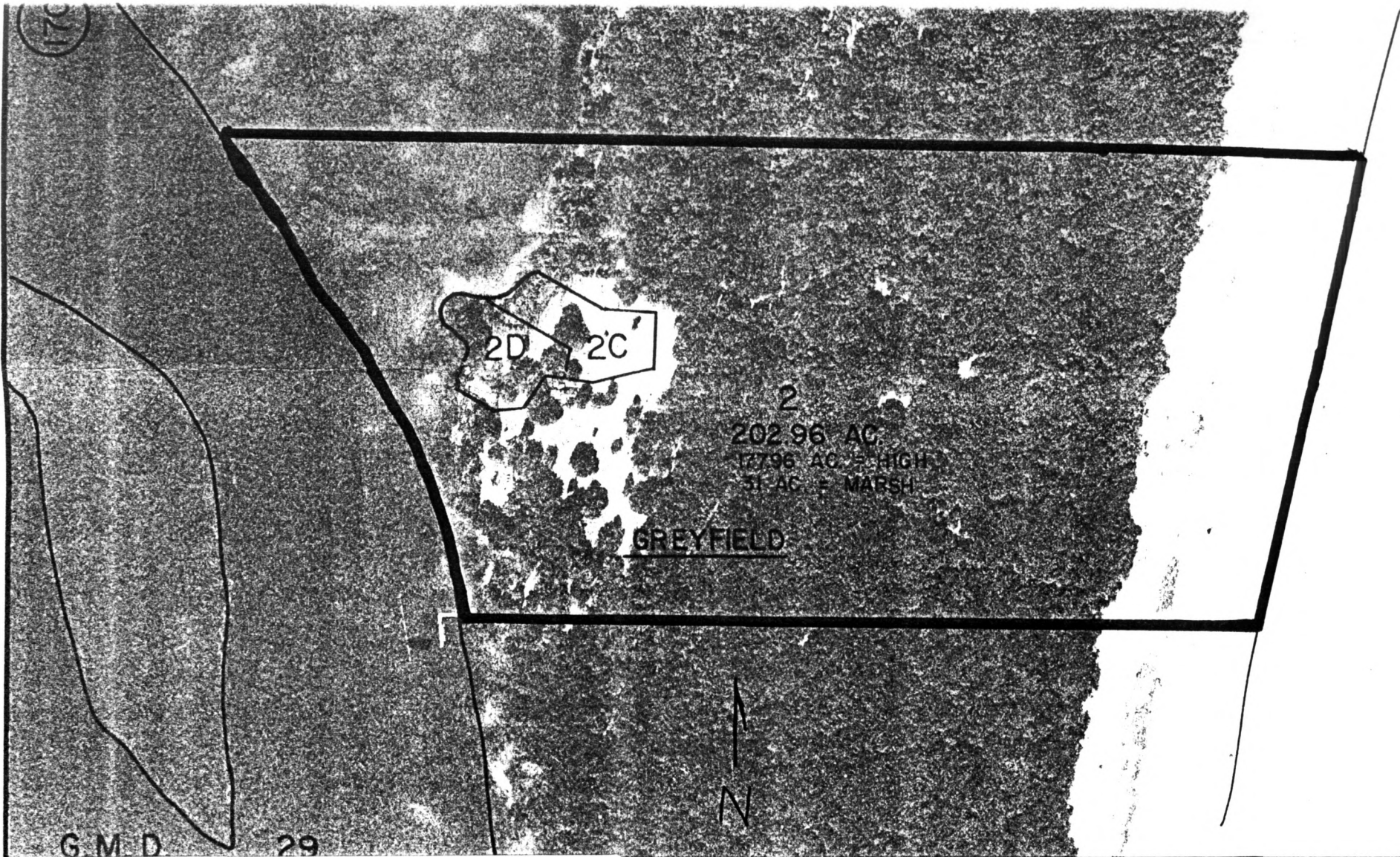
SECOND FLOOR 1/16" = 1'-0"

GREYFIELD
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 NORTH:
 SCALE: 1/16" = 1'
 SOURCE: GREYFIELD INN
 DATE: 1999



Finished ATTIC 1/16"=1'-0"

GREYFIELD
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA
FINISHED ATTIC FLOOR PLAN
 NORTH:
 SCALE: 1/16" = 1'
 SOURCE: GREYFIELD INN
 DATE: 1999



**GREYFIELD
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA**

TAX MAP

NORTH: ↑

SCALE: 1" = 660'

SOURCE: CAMDEN COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

DATE: c.1986

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: ■

LOCK NUMBER
ARCEL NUMBER
BLOCK LETTER
H L OR COLLEGE

This map was originally compiled and flown by SOUTHEAST PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEERS, INC April 1965, reflighted January 1977 by PARK AERIAL SURVEYS, INC. and reflighted January 1986 by HOFFMAN & COMPANY, INC for tax purposes only. The above firms and/or the Camden County Board of Tax Assessors assume no responsibility for the legal accuracy for information contained herein.

⊕ ⊕ CHURCH AND CEMETERY
(L-2) ADJOINING MAP NUMBER

--- LEGAL INFORMATION
(55) SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER